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Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of photographic  
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No. 84, Queen's Road Central.  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 8, 1919; Temperature 48.

Rainfall 0.00.

Humidity 64.

January 8, 1918, Temperature 47.

No. 17,354.

號四月正年九十百九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 4, 1919.

年戊戌年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

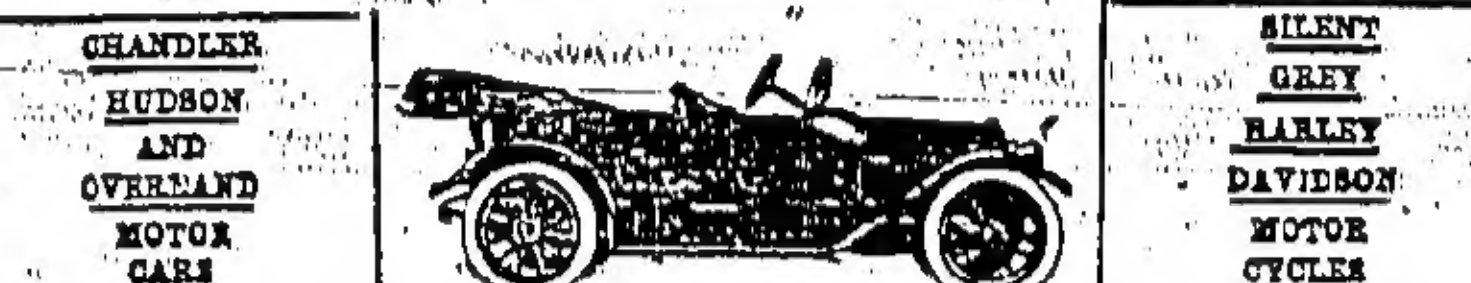
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## BULL DOG LIGHT ALE

Pints and Splits.

## BULL DOG STOUT

Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS:

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TEL. 616.

### YEE SANG FAT CO.

## FLANNELETTE PYJAMA SUITS

FOR

GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN  
Price \$3.50 \$3.00 a Suit.

## PURE FLANNEL

\$4.50 to 6.50 per Suit.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF  
BATH & DRESSING  
GOWNS.

### YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
TELEPHONE 1355.

TAILORS



TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2843.

### DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

"I had no work, and being destitute, I had to steal," a youthful delinquent told Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne. He was arrested by Mr. Henry Wilson after snatching a girl escapade from a Chinese woman in Queen's Road Central. The snatcher was sent to goal for one month, he receiving 12 strokes of the birch as well.

Another boy was sent to prison for 14 days. He stole two books belonging to a solicitor who had placed them on the tray.

### A GREEDY SCAFFOLD BUILDER.

A Chinese scaffold builder stole 21 beams of wood which a Chinese house-builder had placed in New Market street. He will undergo 14 days' imprisonment as a consequence.

### A THREATENING DAGGER.

A Japanese who frequented a house of ill repute in Sampson Street "turned ugly" and brandished a dagger at the inmate. He was arrested and had to pay a \$100 fine or go to prison for two months.

## HONGKONG'S BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

### A LONDON COMMENT.

The launching of the first standard ship by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., at the Kowloon Docks is an event of great importance in the industrial development of the Colony. In ordinary times such an incident would be noteworthy, but at the present moment it acquires special value and significance in view of the world shortage of tonnage consequent upon the depredations of submarine warfare. It is also, we are pleased to note, an earnest of even more important things to come. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. have already in course of construction several further vessels of greater tonnage, as well as four powerful tugs. They most assuredly prove a welcome contribution to the solution of a problem which is a constant source of anxiety to Allied statesmanship. An important part of the proceedings at the launching of the vessel was an able speech delivered by Sir Paul Chater, the Chairman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., in which he made some helpful predictions as to the industrial potentialities of the Colony. He expressed the opinion that the time may not be far distant when Hongkong will be able to manufacture all its own requirements. When it is remembered that at the present moment there are vast quantities of iron ore, wolfram and molybdenite in the New Territory and abundance of coal in the Kwantung province, we do not think that it can be said that Sir Paul Chater erred on the side of optimism in the forecast he made. What is chiefly needed at the present moment is the capital to exploit these vast natural resources. In this connection great things may be anticipated from the Industrial Bank, which it is proposed to establish after the war for the encouragement of Home and Colonial trade. The business community of Hongkong have never shown themselves deficient in energy and enterprise, and given the necessary financial stimulus they should shape for themselves a bright industrial future. Such a development would not impair, but rather strengthen the supremacy Hongkong has hitherto attained as a great shipping and distributing centre of Far Eastern commerce.

### AYER TAWAH RUBBER CO.

The annual meeting of Ayer Tawah was held at Shanghai on Dec 27. Here is an extract from the report:—

Profit and loss account shows a net profit for the year of Tls. 32,622.44 which includes a sum of Tls. 6,312.16 for interest; this added to Tls. 6,614.57 brought forward from last year gives a disposable balance of Tls. 44,297.01, equivalent to 21 per cent. on the issued capital of the company, but in view of existing condition of the industry which although already improved is still unsettled, your Directors think it wise to proceed with caution and therefore they recommend the distribution of only Tls. 21,870 in dividend, being at the rate of 10 per cent. and the carrying forward of the balance of Tls. 24,418.01 to the current financial year.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Routes' Service to the China Mail.)

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 8.  
The Silver Market is quiet; it will be closed to-morrow.

### WEDDING AT UNION CHURCH.

#### MACRAE-BROOKS.

An interesting wedding took place at the Union Church this morning, the contracting parties being Mr. D. MacCrae of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, and Miss Bertha Brooks of 118, The Peak. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald officiated. The bride wore a beautiful white silk embroidered dress, decorated with orange blossoms, and had to match.

Her going away costume consisted of a brown costume, brown beaver hat, and a set of grey furs. The bridesmaids were Miss Linder and Miss June Looker. They were dressed in white voile with filet lace, and large silk hats with egret. The best man was Mr. C. A. Grimes, with Master Looker in attendance. The bridegroom has been in the Colony nearly 32 years and is well known. For the past 12 years he has been employed at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery.

The honeymoon will be spent at Macao, the happy couple going there this afternoon, after a reception at the Hongkong Hotel.

The presents were as follows:—  
Miss Lang, silver shoehorn case.  
Miss Linder (bridesmaid), table centre and dorys.

Mr. Grimes, (Best man), Silver Bon-bon dishes.  
Miss Heckt, Embroidered tea cloth.  
Mr. and Mrs. McKay, silver pepper-pots.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox, silver toastrack.  
Miss Grey, silver sweet dish.  
Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, silver jar.  
Miss Woodhouse, set of silver bowls.  
Mr. H. W. Looker, canteen of cutlery.  
Miss June and "Sonny" Looker, dress suitcase.

Mrs. Newall, Japanese tea service.  
Mrs. Newell's children, silver cruets.  
Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, travelling clock.  
Mr. and Mrs. Knight, silver pepper-caster and salt cellar.

Mrs. Geige, enamel dish.  
Master Hancock, 4 silver vases.  
Mr. and Mrs. Templeton, cheque.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel, cheque.  
Taikoo Sugar Refinery Staff, Table centre and silver vases.

Mr. Grey, Mr. P. Anderson and Mr. J. Anders, large silver rose bowl.  
Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Silver dish.  
Mr. Komor, Reading lamp.  
Mr. and Mrs. Scott, silver toastrack.  
Mr. and Mrs. Atken, silver jam dish.  
Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, 6 silver sweet dishes.

Miss R. Ah Butt, silver chain bag.  
Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning, Bon bon stand.

Mr. P. Glendinning, toilet case and Stings.  
Mr. Tobias, silver flower stand.  
Mr. Bell, electric iron.

Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, serviettes rings.  
Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, silver pickle cruet.

Miss Fiddes, embroidered cushion cover.  
Bridegroom to Bride, silver toilet set.  
Bride to Bridegroom, silver-mounted toilet case.

Bridegroom to Bridesmaids, gold brooches, with ruby and pearls.

### DANES HOPES OF SCHLESWIG.

In connection with the Danish national question of Schleswig, which has been the subject of articles in the Scandinavian Press, the "Leipziger Tageblatt" mentions a report from Berlin that a Note has been received from the Danish Government asking Germany to fulfil her promise given in paragraph 6 of the Peace of Prague, the Danish Government promising in return to reject any further claims which might be made on their behalf by the Allies. The correspondent evidently states that this is absolutely false. The "North-German Gazette" says that some of the Scandinavian papers are endeavouring to represent this question as one suitable for the Peace Conference, thus placing a matter which is really a purely national one in the hands of a friendly neighbour within the jurisdiction of the enemy.

To this view Mr. Franting, in the "Stockholm" "Social-demokraten," replies that it is now too late to think that a question which has its place in the general settlement can be the subject of a separate arrangement. It is a small but not the less a link in the creation of the new Europe on the basis of justice, and as such must be settled at the general Peace Conference.

The subject has naturally made an enormous stir in Denmark, much greater even than appears from the references in the Press. The Danes feel that the time is approaching when a reunion with their oppressed countrymen which has been ardently and patiently hoped for during half a century will be effected, leaving the least possible basis for future national disputes.

## EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The eighty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., was held on Dec. 23, at Electric House, Finabury Pavement, Sir John Denison-Pender, K.C.M.G. (the chairman), presiding.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:—Our total revenue from all sources for the year under review is £1,901,579, which is £382,396 more than the previous highest record, attained in 1916. Our total working expenses were £1,292,516, or £203,373 more than for last year. The amount payable for income-tax and excess profit duty is £659,581, or an increase of £213,392. There is an increase in the balance brought forward from last year of about £28,000, the result being that, notwithstanding the additional taxation of 80 per cent. in the excess profits duty, the increase in the rate of income-tax, and the unavoidable very large increase in our working expenses, we are able to make the same contribution to the general reserve fund as we did in 1916, viz.—£200,000, while maintaining the payment of a dividend and bonus on the Ordinary stock amounting together to 8 per cent. free of income-tax. (Hearty cheer.) There are just one or two items of expenditure to which I desire to draw special attention. Income and war taxes payable abroad £12,315, or over £3,000 in excess of last year. This is due to the new war taxes in France and India. Share of special contribution to the pension and superannuation funds towards depreciation of investments, £26,163. Payments to staff and other expenses in connection with the war £170,744, or an increase of £92,310. This is a large figure, but your directors, knowing full well that the stockholders would fully approve of their action, considered that the extra allowances granted for 1916 should be materially augmented owing to the exceptional circumstances under which our staff are now working. I may remark that a still further increase has taken place during the present year. I cannot say too much in favour of our staff both at home and abroad, on land or on sea. Their work throughout the war has been of a most strenuous nature, and they have been called upon to work long hours, sometimes under circumstances of discomfort and danger, but they have always responded with cheerfulness to the demands of the Government with a full knowledge of the vital importance of the service due to the Empire and to our Allies. I am certain that when the history of this great war can be written and published every one will realise the important work which submarine telegraphy has performed. A sum of £40,000 has been taken from reserve as a further provision on account of investment fluctuations. This makes a total provision of £640,000, and the amount of £3,271,988, appearing in the balance-sheet as the value of our investments, may be taken as approximately the value as at the date of the accounts. In addition to the total of £1,913,430, which appears at page 10, as our holding in the War Loan and National War Bonds, we have added during the present year, so far, a sum of £270,000, making this company's total to date £2,283,430.

The growth of the various companies and the increase in the work thus involved necessitated the appointment of someone to assist in the administration of the Eastern Company. The conditions arising from the war have naturally brought us into close touch with Government Departments. The maintenance of our system and the safety of our ships have been the special care of the Admiralty, and in the course of our relations with that Department I had many opportunities of realising the particular qualifications of Captain H. W. Grant, who, when war broke out and for some time after, was in command of H.M.S. Hampshire in Eastern waters, first, and latterly the Grand Fleet, but who was ultimately called to the Admiralty War Staff at Whitehall, where for some two or three years I was in almost daily communication with him, with the result that in December last year your board applied to that Department for permission to offer this gentleman a position of managing director. Our application was favourably entertained, and I am glad to say that their lordships, appreciating the benefits which would be bound to result both to the naval service and the Eastern Telegraph Company, by the latter obtaining the services of Captain Grant, were good enough to release him as soon as he could be spared from the important duties on which he was engaged. I can only assure all our customers, some of whom naturally must feel aggrieved at the abnormal delay, that we are doing everything that is humanly possible to carry the exceptional traffic thrown on our system through war conditions, which conditions include the interruption of two very important systems to the East—viz. the total closing down of the Indo-European line through Germany and Russia to India, and the interruption of the Great Northern system through Russia to China and Japan.

The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and staff unanimously carried.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER  
AND  
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

等打字機



Orthographia  
Portuguesa.

Compare the work and then  
compare the prices.

10" size \$140  
14" " 160  
18" " 180

We guarantee satisfaction and will  
gladly send machines on approval to  
responsible parties.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

4, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Telephone 2487.

## "SCOTT'S EMULSION!"

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF  
THE ABOVE IN

\$1.50 Medium Size \$1.50  
PER BOT. PER BOT.

### THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

## SENNET FRERES.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, etc.  
Just to Hand:—

A Large Assortment of:—  
XMAS NOVELTIES of all Descriptions.  
Call and inspect them.  
Agents for:—OMEGA WATCHES.

THE

TO BE

IDEAL

OBTAINED

DISINFEC-

AT ALL

TANT.

THE



LEADING

SOLE AGENTS:—

STORES.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.



## G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## Public Auction.

ON  
TUESDAY, the 7th January, 1919,  
commencing at 3 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
1 MARINE MOTOR 25 H.P., with  
Shaft and Propeller.  
1 MOTOR BOAT HULL  
Length 38' 0"  
Beam 8' 0"  
On view: Now.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1919.

## INTIMATIONS

N.O.S.—It is hereby notified that  
licences to keep dogs were due  
for renewal on the first day of January.  
All persons owning dogs who have not  
yet obtained licences are advised to do  
so as soon as possible.  
E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1919.

N.O.S.—It is hereby notified that  
licences for private rickshaws were  
due for renewal on the first day of January.  
Owners of private rickshaws  
who have not yet obtained licences  
are advised to do so as soon as possible.  
E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1919.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING  
AND PRAYER.

SUNDAY, January 5.

An United Service will be held in the  
THEATRE ROYAL,  
AT 9 P.M.  
Open to All.  
The Chair will be taken by  
COMMODORE GURNER, R.N.  
The Speakers will be  
THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA,  
Hongkong, and the  
REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

## NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON has  
this day been admitted a partner  
in our firm.  
W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,  
HONGKONG AND CANTON,  
January 1, 1919.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of  
JOSEPH EADIE BINGHAM  
in the firm of Lowe, Bingham & Mat-  
thews, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore  
and London, ceases from date hereof.  
The practice will continue to be  
carried on with the name and style  
unchanged.

A. R. LOWE,  
P. N. MATTHEWS,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
E. M. ROSS.

December 31, 1918.

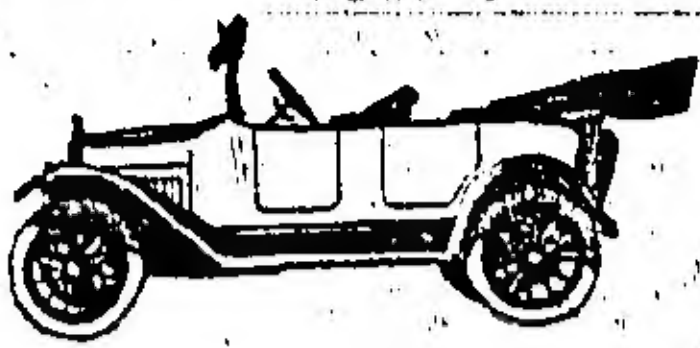
DO YOU WANT  
A VOTE?  
REMEMBERthe  
CONSTITUTIONAL  
REFORM MEETING.CITY HALL  
THURSDAY,  
9TH JANUARY, 1919.  
AT 6 P.M.HONGKONG DEFENCE  
CORES.

MAJOR E. A. MORGAN and  
OFFICERS invite all Members  
of the Hongkong Defence Corps to a  
Smoking Concert at the Theatre Royal  
on FRIDAY, the 10th January, 1919,  
at 9 P.M., when the prizes won at the  
recent Corps Rifle Meeting will be  
presented by H. E. The Officer Ad-  
ministering the Government (The Hon.  
Mr. Gladstone, C.M.G.)—Undress  
uniform.

Hongkong, December 31, 1918.

## INTIMATIONS

## METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of  
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

65 Des Voeux Road  
Central.

## KODAKS

## &amp; FILMS

Plates & Papers.  
Developing & Printing  
Undertaken.A. TACK & CO.,  
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CHEESE!

## CHEESE!!

## CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is  
healthful food.  
American Cheese. Cottage Cheese.  
French. Pienic.  
Cottlemier. Fatted.

## BARGAIN

## SALE

40 per cent.

## REDUCTION

## ON

## DOLLS.

## GRACA &amp; CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 650. Hongkong.

## PATELL &amp; CO.

## ORIENTAL PRODUCE

## EXPORTERS,

## SILK MERCHANTS,

## COMMISSION AGENTS.

## Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

## Branches in:

CANTON,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

## TO

## ORDER



## CHERRY &amp; CO.

PRINCE STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel,  
Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.



THE

"GARRICK"

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S  
GARRICK  
CIGARETTES

ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST  
AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED  
TOBACCO  
GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES  
AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## TURKEY WITH BAD DRESSING.

The New Cabinet of Turkey is a sort  
of compromise, the influence of the Young  
Turks not having been entirely elimi-  
nated. This is evident in that two mem-  
bers are pro-Germans.

## AN ARMY JOKE.

The new English 10s. Treasury note  
which has made its appearance in London  
shows Britannia ruling the waves in the  
place where, on the pound issue, St.  
George tramples the dragon. She is  
typical of a more robust type than the  
equestrian saint, whose more pro-  
pensions have in many circles caused the  
Bankruptcy to be known alternatively  
as a "T.N."

## THE WRONG BREED.

The Japanese blacksmiths which several  
years ago were made to adorn the frieze  
of the Public Library Building in Aber-  
deen, Washington, almost came down,  
according to a decision of the Board  
at a meeting recently, when the  
decoration of the interior was ordered.  
They were placed in the frieze by an  
Austrian decorator. American engines  
were ordered, but the Austrian, not know-  
ing any kind other than the Prussian,  
substituted them. There not being any  
special objection at that time to the Prus-  
sian variety, they were allowed to remain.

## PEPPERMINT.

About 85 per cent. of the peppermint  
grown in Japan is raised in the  
Hokkaido district. The preliminary  
steps in the manufacture of men-  
thol are carried out by the farmers  
themselves with the aid of stills of a sim-  
ple design. The peppermint plants are  
first dried in sheds or under cover, are  
then placed in the stills, where they  
undergo a process of "steaming". The  
resulting vapours are led off through pipes  
into cooling chambers, are condensed and  
deposited as crude peppermint oil.

## NOT THE PRINTER'S FAULT.

President Wilson really should not.  
Or if he must quote Shakespeare he  
should mention what comes from him. In  
his "Japan to Congress" he used some  
lines "Dear Henry V." which in-  
cluded "But hell remember with advan-  
tages what fate he did that day." The  
transcriber of the telegram happened to  
leave out the apostrophe, and the "Japan  
Advertiser's" intelligent sub-editor being  
grammatical enough to know that hell  
must not have a plural verb made the  
passage read: "But hell remembers with  
advantages what fate he did that day."  
Readers of the "Advertiser" must have  
thought that even the President had seen  
that the prevailing epidemic among  
statesmen of strong language

## TO-DAY'S DOGGEREL.

The "League of Nations" is a scheme  
To make the world much better.  
How dumb the persons all so seem!  
Now there's this chance to get her.

## CHEEKY.

Councillor P. G. Stewart, of Glasgow,  
whose death has just taken place, was  
known for his powers of repartee. Very  
few got the better of him. On one oc-  
casion, however, he met his match. "P.  
G.," accused a fellow Councillor of  
speaking with his tongue in his  
cheek. "When it came to the latter's  
turn to reply, he retorted that speaking  
with his tongue in his cheek was not a  
fact, that could be charged against 'P.  
G.' whose fault was speaking with his  
cheek in his tongue."

## PEDAGOGUES ERR.

Parents who despair of their children  
may find consolation in this story about  
Liebig, the famous chemist, from Profes-  
sor Swift's "Psychology and the Day's  
Work." On one occasion when the  
school director visited young Liebig's  
class and heard his wretched recitation,  
he told him that he was the plague of  
his teacher and the sorrow of his parents.  
What could he ever do? The boy replied  
that he was going to be a chemist. The  
director laughed uproariously. The boy's  
father finally withdrew him from school  
because he could not keep up with his  
class. In his mature years Liebig said  
that the cause of his inability to do the  
class work was that his auditory memory  
was weak—he could retain little or  
nothing that he heard.

## A BRAVE SAILOR.

The King has approved the award of  
the Albert Medal to Charles Davis Miller,  
Leading Seaman, in recognition of his  
gallantry. On June 29, 1918, an outbreak  
of fire occurred on board Motor Launch  
No. 483 whilst refuelling alongside the  
jetty at Pembroke Dock, the fire being  
caused by the ignition of an overflow of  
petrol from the hose. Leading Seaman  
Miller, H.M.S. P. C. 61, who was walk-  
ing up and down the fore-castle of his  
ship, on seeing the flames break out on  
the upper deck of the motor launch,  
immediately laid over the bows of his  
craft on to the motor launch, pushed it  
and removed the primers of the depth  
charges. He then forced his way through  
the flames and kicked the hose over-  
board, getting his clothes ignited as he  
did so. Having extinguished his burn-  
ing clothing by jumping overboard, he  
climbed aboard again and assisted in  
getting the motor launch in tow. This  
man displayed initiative and disregard  
of danger, and by his prompt action he  
probably averted a serious accident.  
Had the depth charges detonated very  
great damage would have been done and  
lives undoubtedly lost.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP TO BE  
PLAYED IN 1919.

At a meeting of the County Cricket  
Advisory Committee it was decided to  
run a Championship in 1919, matches  
being limited to two days. No exchange  
was made in the number of balls to be  
over.

## PORTABLE BELGIAN TOWN.

On the slope of a hill near Havre,  
France a typical Belgian village is being  
built by the American Red Cross. The  
houses are all portable. When peace  
time comes, the entire village will be  
moved to Belgium. Every house is being  
built so that it may be readily taken  
down, shipped and reassembled. There  
are to be two schools, with Belgian teach-  
ers, a Belgian priest, Belgian civil officials  
and a large co-operative store. The in-  
habitants who will move into the village  
will be 100 families of refugees from  
Belgium, who are destitute and who have  
each at least four children. The cottages  
will have electric light, running water  
and gardens, and will rent for \$6 a  
month. Those who cannot pay rent will  
be provided for.

## WHAT TO DO WITH THE KAISER.

An Armenian in Java wrote to the  
papers that the ex-Kaiser and his son  
and the others who have been murdering  
women and children and committing  
atrocities in Belgium and France should  
be condemned to transportation for life  
and be sent to Port Blair in the Ande-  
man Islands, like all the other murderers  
and fanatics who are sent from the Pun-  
jab and other parts of India, such as the  
assassinator of Lord Mayo and Chief  
Justice Norman. There they will find  
many like them to keep company with.  
If Napoleon could be sent to St. Helena  
and Arabi Pasha to Cydonia, why did not  
commit such barbarities as the ex-Kaiser  
and his followers? Why should they not  
be sent to the Andaman Islands for life?  
—Yours, etc.

## CHINESE AND TIN.

The selling price of tin is quoted at  
hundreds of pounds sterling per ton! The  
Chinese are probably the best com-  
bination of workers the world has ever  
known, they understand the tin proposi-  
tion, they have the brains, the land, and  
the dollars; but the stagnant method of  
the F.M.S. Government has adopted is an-  
ciently smothering the tin industry.  
The Chinese are unable to make tin pla-  
ting pay, under present conditions. The  
reason why tin mining in the F.M.S. is  
not satisfactory business proposition is  
suddenly set out in the very able report  
of the commission of business men which  
recently, after a great deal of labour and  
consideration of the matter, published  
their ideas on the subject.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

## VERMICELLI.

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best  
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the  
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more  
nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.  
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

## THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3335.  
Branch Factory: Wing Lung Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable address: "HINGWAH."

## COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,  
EAU DE COLOGNE,  
TOILET SOAPS,  
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

## COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone No. 004.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

## AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage  
Under the Management of—  
Mrs. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water Systems  
throughout, Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "Victoria".  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

## KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "Palace".  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

## ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietress. Lunches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON".  
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE  
BIRD  
CONFECTIONERS  
& CATERERS  
ICE CREAM  
PARLOUR.

HOT and COLD  
DRINKS.  
DEALERS IN  
Cimbal's and Orange  
Blossom  
American Chocolates.  
Assorted Fancy Cakes.  
Address:  
Old Post Office Building,  
Queen's Road & Pender Street.

## TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to

the late SIMN TING.

14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central

Telephone No. 961.

We guarantee the quality of our  
Bread and Cakes.  
We use the highest grade of materials  
in their Manufacture.



**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

**PROPRIETORS**  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used  
Bentley's  
A. S. 4th & 5th Editions  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES & HOUGH"  
HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

(For Account of the Concerned),  
on  
**MONDAY,**  
the 8th Jan., 1919, commencing at  
10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street—  
**SEVERAL SERGE DRESS  
LENGTHS**  
(good quality).  
**LINEN GOODS, FLANNEL AND  
FLANNELLETTE.**  
And  
20 Pairs White Woollen Blankets,  
Bed Sheetings, Lady's Embroidered  
Handkerchiefs, 10 Doz. New Tennis  
Balls.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1919.

**G. R.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
on  
**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 8th January, 1919, at 10 a.m.  
sharp, at H. M.'s Naval Depot,  
Kowloon,  
About 5,000 tons LUMP JAPAN  
ESP. COAL "MIYAO" MINE.  
Special conditions will govern the  
sale of this Coal which may be  
obtained on application to  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the  
Admiralty.  
Hongkong, 30th December, 1918.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions from Messrs. D. Mac-  
donald & Co. to sell by Public  
Auction,  
at their premises Hung-hom,  
commencing **FRIDAY, 10th January**  
1919, at 10 a.m., continuing on  
**MONDAY, 13th January, at 10 a.m.**  
The whole of Valuable Plant,  
&c., &c.,  
contained thereon.  
**Large Galvanized Iron Build-  
ings Stock and Machine Tools,**  
comprising:—  
Lathes, Planing Machine, Screw-  
ing Machine, Shaping Machine, Mill-  
ing Machine, Cold Sawing Machine,  
Weighing Machines, Punching and  
Shearing Machines, Blower, Test  
Pump, Engines and shafting, Sundry  
Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw  
Jack, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist  
Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Ham-  
mer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry  
Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular  
Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe  
Vices, Coppermith's Tools, Emer-  
gency Cupola, Water tanks and fit-  
tings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps,  
Helmet and dresses (New and second  
hand), a quantity of Steel Products  
including steel Plates, Angles, Bars,  
Bolted Steel, Joints, galvanized Steel  
Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron  
Piping and fittings, Brass and Cop-  
per Tubes, Muntz & Yellow Metal,  
Sheeting, Metal and Copper Tacks,  
&c., &c.  
Also  
One large galvanized Iron Building  
(wood framing)  
One small galvanized Iron Shed  
(Steel framing)  
One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3  
feet fitted with 15/20 H.P. heavy duty  
Kilvin Kerosene Motor.  
And  
One 8 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil  
Engine direct, coupled to dynamo  
illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's  
catalogue.  
The machinery will be put up for  
auction on **FRIDAY, 10th January,**  
at 10 a.m.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, December 23, 1918.

**G. R.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
on  
**TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,**  
the 7th and 8th January, 1919, at  
10 a.m., each day at H.M. NAVAL  
YARD, and at the Kowloon Depot,  
respectively,  
**OLD AND SURPLUS**  
**Naval and Victualling Stores,**  
Comprising:—  
Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—  
One Steam Cutter 28 feet. Hull only.  
Various Ships and Boat Fittings, Fan  
Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles,  
Canvas Boxes, Coir Hawseers, Paper-  
stuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber,  
Old Leather, Boats, Oars, Carpets,  
Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric  
Cables, Old Steel Wire Rope and  
Hawseers, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron  
and Steel, Olive Oil, Firewood, &c.  
Old and Surplus Victualling  
Stores:—Provisions, Seamen's Cloth-  
ing, Blankets, Transport Bedding,  
Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of  
Electro-plated Articles and Table  
Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess  
Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak  
Staves, &c., &c.  
The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling  
Stores at the Kowloon Depot will  
commence on Wednesday, January 8th,  
about 11 a.m.  
N. B. The Sale at the Kowloon  
Depot on Wednesday 8th January  
will not commence until after com-  
pletion of the Sale of Japanese Coal  
advertised for the same date at 10  
a.m. sharp.  
Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the  
Catalogues.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
By Appointment Auctioneers to the  
Admiralty.  
Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

(For account of the concerned),  
on  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 9th January, 1919,  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux  
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-  
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,**  
&c., &c.,  
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**  
As follows:—  
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new)  
Folding Card and Occasional Tables,  
Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Fur-  
niture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads,  
Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension  
Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables,  
&c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass  
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet  
Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry  
Electro-Plated Ware.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of  
Blackwood Furniture, including large  
Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs,  
Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures,  
Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and  
Net, Carpets new and secondhand.  
Also  
One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army  
and Navy Store, London, in good  
condition.  
And  
Large Ice Chest suitable for a Hotel  
and 2 Pianos.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
on  
**THURSDAY,**  
the 9th January, 1919, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,  
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.**  
Comprising:—  
**HOUSEHOLD LINENS:**—Single and  
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,  
Fitted Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,  
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,  
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.  
**DRAWN WORK:**—Bedspreads, Pillow  
Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.  
**EMBROIDERIES:**—Bedspreads, Table  
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.  
A few lots of Attache Cases and  
Belted Valises.  
(All new goods and small lots to suit  
purchasers).  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 31, 1918.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3**  
No. 1 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 2 for Chronic Weaknesses.  
No. 3 for Rheumatism. Price 1/6 per bottle. All  
the leading chemists and druggists. Sole Importers,  
Messrs. G. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.  
**FRENCH LESSONS**  
**G. MOUSSON.**  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**WANT  
ADVERTISEMENTS**  
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

**FOR SALE.**  
**GALESEND, 109 The Peak, Six**  
Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, im-  
mediate possession.  
Apply—  
**C. H. GALE,**  
Public Works Department  
Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1918.

**TO LET.**  
**A HOUSE in Wong-nai-chong Road.**  
**HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.**  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

**TO LET.**  
**EDGEHILL—No. 10, The Peak.**  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND  
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.**

**TO LET.**  
**A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.**  
Apply to—  
**SUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.**  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

**NEW FERRIES TO  
KOWLOON WEST.**  
**TIME TABLE.**

**CENTRAL MARKET** to **YAU MA TEI**  
(Jubilee Street) (Public Square)  
(For KING'S PARK and HUNG HOM)  
5 a.m. to 9 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9 p.m. to midnight "20"  
**FARES:**  
1st class ..... 10 cents  
2nd class ..... 5 " "  
3rd class (daytime) ..... 3 " "  
after 6 p.m. .... 4 " "

**NEW WESTERN** to **MONG KONG TSI**  
(Morrison Street) (Shamshui Street)  
(For YAU MA TEI STATION, and Road to  
KOWLOON CITY).  
5 a.m. to 9 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9 p.m. to 11 p.m. "20"  
**FARES:**  
1st class ..... 10 cents  
2nd class ..... 7 " "  
3rd class (daytime) ..... 4 " "  
after 6 p.m. .... 5 " "

**EASTERN STREET** to **SAMSHUI**  
(West Point) (Shamshui)  
(For KOWLOON TONG, CHEUNG  
SHA WAN, LAI CHIKOK and  
TAIPO ROAD).  
5 a.m. to 10 p.m. Every 30 minutes.  
**FARES:**  
1st class ..... 10 cents  
2nd class ..... 7 " "  
3rd class (daytime) ..... 4 " "  
after 6 p.m. .... 5 " "

**THE KAU LUNG SZE YUEK KAI  
FONG TERRY CO., LTD.**  
31st December, 1918.

**WANT  
ADVERTISEMENTS**  
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

**FEVER.**  
A message from Port Elizabeth, Cape  
Colony, states that the news of the armis-  
tice caused a remarkable revival in the  
ostrich feather market, which had been  
quiescent for years. Considerable specu-  
lation is going on. There has been a great  
run on black feathers, which up to the  
present have advanced 300 per cent.

**SPARTACUS.**  
The Spartacus group is an expression  
frequently used of late in Russian tele-  
grams. Spartacus was a Thracian who  
became a Roman slave and gladiator in  
Capua. He headed an insurrection of  
slaves in 73 B.C. and defeated several  
Roman armies, but was finally defeated  
and slain by Crassus.

**HUMAN ALARMS.**  
Owing to the increasing cost of foot-  
wear many of the "knockers-up" in the  
mill towns of Derbyshire and Lancashire  
have given notice of an increase in their  
charges. Early morning "calls" will in  
future cost 8d. or 2s. 6d. per week, in-  
stead of as before the war 1d. "knock"  
or 6d. per week.

**WOMEN USHERS IN CHURCH.**  
Six young women have appeared as  
ushers in an Episcopal church in Philadel-  
phia to take the place of men in military  
service. The new ushers are not less  
attractive because attired in cap and  
gown. This appears to be a service to  
which women are particularly well suited.  
The theatres long ago, and with advan-  
tage, adopted women ushers.

**GERMAN TRADE SCHEMES IN THE  
EAST.**  
A Java correspondent of the Overseas  
Trade Bureau urges British firms to  
take measures to establish sound trade  
relations throughout the Dutch East  
Indies before peace is concluded, as the  
Germans are taking most energetic mea-  
sures to exclude every trade but their  
own from Netherlands India after the  
war. British firms, he adds, should give  
their agency direct to firms in the Dutch  
East Indies rather than do business  
through agents in Holland. The present  
practice usually involves two sets of com-  
mission, and thus the price of goods can-  
not compare favourably with those sent  
from Germany. Further, all price lists  
must have weights, measures, and prices  
in the decimal system; otherwise they  
go straight to the wastepaper basket.

**AIR MAIL CARRIERS IN WINTER.**  
The first touch of winter-flying con-  
ditions in the air mail service between  
New York and Washington was encoun-  
tered by Ed Gardner, who left New York  
in a cold rain and later flew forty miles  
through a snowstorm at 7,000 feet. The  
snow was so dense that he could not see  
the wings of his machine. Arrangements  
to combat winter flying conditions are  
being made by the Post Office, the de-  
partment obtaining electrically heated  
clothing and installing individual heat-  
ing plants for each mail plane motor in  
the hangars. Equipment also has been  
devised for control of the planes on snow  
and ice on the ground.

**MORE ABOUT DORCHESTER.**  
"What an old-fashioned place it seems  
to be!" exclaimed Elizabeth Jane. "It  
is huddled all together, and it is shut  
in by a square wall of trees like a plot of  
garden ground with a box edging."  
This is how Dorchester is described in  
"The Mayor of Casterbridge" (Casterbridge  
is Dorchester), and the town to-day is  
as it was then. No place in England  
has so retained the stamp of the old time  
as this bright, rural town, built over  
ground once trod by the Roman legions  
and dwelt on by exiles from the Imperial  
City.

The people of Dorchester step right  
out of Thomas Hardy's pages, writes an  
Irish emigrant in a home paper. I saw  
Angel Clare in the post office this  
morning, and I met Jude emerging from  
the second-hand bookshop. Tranter  
Dewy was wiping his mouth on the steps  
of a tavern. Test joyous companions  
of the milking-pail are now all wearing  
breaches. Mrs. Poyser would call them  
"brass-faced young bunnies."

I saw Dorchester's real creator,  
Thomas Hardy, bears the burden of old  
age gallantly. The small, well-set figure  
is erect, and his eyes are as clear as  
youth. Every one in Dorchester knows  
him and loves him, but they respect his  
gentle aloofness. It is only strangers  
who besiege his beautiful house, Max  
Giles, and bother him for his autograph.  
All Wessex respects its quiet king.  
William Barnes, the Robert Burns of  
Wessex, who extolled beauty, pathos,  
and humour from the Dorsetshire  
dialect, is as dear to memory as is  
Hardy himself. Barnes is represented  
outside St. Peter's Church by a  
miserably depressing statue. On the  
plinth is a verse of one of his own  
poems:—

Zoo now! I hope his kindly face.  
Is gone to find a better place.  
But still 't'wixt a-left behind  
He'll always be kept in mind.  
Dorchester is the greatest centre for  
fairs in the county. I saw what was  
called the Dairy-farm fair. Its prin-  
cipal exhibits were pigs. There were  
brown pigs and black pigs and pink  
pigs. Likewise there were black-and-  
tan pigs, burnt-sienna-and-yellow pigs,  
striped pigs, spotted-pigs, and vari-  
gated pigs. Their squeals and grunts  
could be heard over cow and calf noises  
and sheep noises. Stallwart men gave  
them encouraging scratches with nobbly  
sticks, but even these delicate attention  
left them unsatisfied. Then there arose  
a terrific quacking of ducks and a fren-  
zied clucking of hens, and the pigs were  
temporarily silenced.

All the men and women who drove  
into market with their live produce had  
the hallmark of prosperity on them.  
The business of buying and selling was  
conducted with coy restraint. Beside  
an Irish cattle fair this market at  
Dorchester appeared a fashionable func-  
tion. A drunken man would have aroused  
horror. The Hibernian method of  
exchange and barter would have been  
regarded as a serious riot. The note of  
Dorchester is decorum.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.**  
THESE Tablets are intended especially  
for disorders of the stomach, liver  
and bowels. If you are troubled with  
heartburn, indigestion or constipation  
they will do you good. For sale by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers.

## NOTICES.

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE  
CO. LTD.**  
(Incorporated in England.)  
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to  
issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR  
ACCIDENT at current rates.  
For further particulars, please apply to:—  
**UNION TRADING COMPANY,**  
Prince's Building. General Agents.

**FOR  
CARS on  
HIRE** Experienced Chauffeurs  
and  
Expert Mechanics,  
**A Large Number of  
New and Comfortable Cars  
Always in Readiness.** Phone  
977 & 2559  
**MERCURY  
GARAGE CO.,** Arrangements  
for Special  
Occasions  
59-61, Des Vaux Road Central.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

**A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR  
OVER THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY**  
**WILKINSON'S**  
SARSAPARILLA  
Purified of the Human Blood  
Torpid Liver, Disruptions, &c.  
**WILKINSON'S** INDISPENSABLE TO  
**SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH**  
**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.**  
A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary,  
Victoria Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

## BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



**YOU** might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely re-  
presents what we should like to see during these last days of the  
sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond Tickets. **FIVE DOLLARS** might  
bring you **TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND**. It's a chance of a life time, and  
probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half of the  
money goes to War Charities; the rest after paying expenses goes to you  
if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have  
the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The  
way to be lucky is to **BUY TICKETS** and **BUY THEM NOW**.

**ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY  
WAR BOND TICKETS**  
**\$5 A TICKET \$5**  
On sale, till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels, and Clubs.

**PRIMO**  
**BEER**  
Points of view may differ on the right  
course to take in waging war.  
When it comes to discussing beverages,  
however, there are no two opinions. All  
agree that **PRIMO** is the right Beer to  
drink.  
Stocked by all Wine and Spirit  
Merchants.  
**H. RUTONJEE & SON.**  
16, Queen's Road, Central.



# WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS.

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST  
POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR  
NEURALGIA and MALARIAL HEADACHE.

PREPARED ONLY BY  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 18.

**Powell**  
TELEPHONE 348

**DOWN QUILTS.  
BLANKETS.**

New Stocks of these Goods have just arrived.

**CARPETS.  
RUGS.**

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1919.

### "TON FOR TON."

Yet a little while more, and it is believed that there will not be such a dearth of shipping, either cargo space or passengers, as was lately feared. It is inevitable that with troops clamouring to be sent home to the Dominions and the United States, to say nothing of our own Home Fighters being more leisurely repatriated, there would be a continued hold-up of bottoms. There are indications in the world of commerce, such as falling freight rates, diminution of building, and so on, which may be taken as signs showing that the wind is blowing towards a change in the situation. The freight market began to drop on the strength of the news of the Armistice, of course, and rates have been declining ever since, though having a long way to fall, they are still high. It is in the smaller building yards that orders have fallen off, but this is nevertheless a sure sign that a sufficiency of tonnage is regarded as a probability of the early future.

At present all the available German tonnage is being employed on special work caused by the war. And its question; but that will not go on for ever. Then the question will again arise as to what is to be done with it. The question of compensation to all the nations for the extraordinary wastage done by the German undersea mania must be dealt with, and it isn't as simple as it looks. The phrase "ton for ton" is plain enough, and there are men who say it leaves no opening for argument. The number of tons of British merchant shipping sunk is the exact number of tons which Germany must be called upon to replace. That is how they put it. But now arises the point whether this gospel applies to the extent of German tonnage available, or whether the Germans are to be called upon to build if necessary. If the replacing of the wasted tonnage is to come from existing German shipping (which, as the reader knows, is held in various hands) it will be

necessary that America, Portugal, Argentina, Britain, any nation which has interned German craft, shall put its captures into a common pool, to be distributed proportionately among the losers. This adds a further complication to the already mixed business of the Allied and associated Powers, and an opening for some very natural disputing.

If it be urged that the Germans should be compelled to build enough to make up the deficiency in the amount of tonnage required to replace all they destroyed, further entanglement confronts us. Assuming that the German shipyards did get busy on that undertaking, would this not cause a disastrous slump in the ship-building centres of the other countries, thus rewarding the German worker and punishing all others?

Thus the position is less simple than might at first sight be supposed. The financial indemnities to be demanded of the Germans by various combatants must be colossal enough without adding so many millions with which to buy new ships in place of those so recklessly and wickedly submerged, otherwise that would be the ideal way of getting "ton for ton," especially if war time values were stipulated for. The point is whether it can be done. Where is the money to come from? And if by some miracle it should come, how expend it? Not all on more ships, presumably, since we have been repeatedly told that shipbuilding was more than keeping pace with the rate of crazy destruction managed towards the end by the Germans; and this evokes a mental picture of an output of bottoms such as would bring freights down to something like the collapse of the carrying trade in more than one country. Already leading shipowners in Japan are reckoning on the eventual necessity of laying up a part of Japan's mercantile marine, and if the big stories we have been told about American building prove only partly true, and Uncle Sam enters to that extent upon an enlargement of his carrying trade, the outlook for British shipping is not a happy one. Probably if Great Britain gets its fair share of existing German tonnage, in compensation for its losses, it will get the lion's share, and enough, very likely, for present needs. As for Germany's carrying trade, well; that must come in the sweat and by, perhaps. It is purely Germany's own fault that nobody is likely to worry over its disappearance for the long, long interval.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHINA MAIL."  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1919.

Sir—While I greatly appreciate your kindly references in last night's issue to my efforts to obtain an equitable rate of exchange for the "Service Dollar," there are many others such as His Excellency, General Vautier, Commodore Sandeman and Gagner, Sir Paul Chatter, the Honorable Mr. Pollock and the Honorable Mr. Landale, not to mention others to whom individual credit is equally due if public mention is to be made and whose efforts to obtain justice in this respect for the officers and men of both services have been untiring.

I think however that much needed and welcome concession has been chiefly brought about by the unceasing efforts of such representative bodies as the "Executive" and "Legislative Councils," the "Chamber of Commerce" and the "China Association" whose many telegrams have been sympathetically supported by the Hongkong Government. It is to be sincerely regretted that when making this greatly needed concession it was not made retrospective as far as January 1918 at any rate.

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
P. H. HOLYOAK.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At today's Poultry show at Canton there are about 200 entries, made by about 40 different exhibitors.

During the first half of 1918, 14,318 foreign tourists arrived in Japan compared with 12,867 for the corresponding period of 1917.

Don't try to save money by importing your own cigars from Manila. On a box of only 25 cigars which came this morning, a man had to pay 75 cents duty.

The final round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Championship, between Mr. H. S. Smyth (holder) and Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, will take place at the Cercle Sportif Français on Tuesday, January 8.

After an absence of nearly months on war service the Douglas steamer S.S. Haiyang has returned to this port. It is good to be able to welcome back to its Capt. Stewart, well known on the Swatow, Amoy and Foochow run.

Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to Mr. Houston, in the House of Commons, said the Government had no intention of purchasing on State account any of the large British steamship companies and the nationalisation of British shipping was not in contemplation.

The "China Mail" is asked to call special attention to the announcement that an United Mass Meeting is being held in the Theatre Royal to-morrow evening at 8 p.m. under the chairmanship of Commodore Garner R.N. in connection with the Day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Intelligence from Hawaii says that Honolulu was visited by a violent typhoon on December 4. Trains and telephone services were suspended, and many street-lamps were smashed. The city was thrown into darkness throughout the night. Fortunately no deaths occurred, though the damage suffered is roughly estimated at \$500,000.

The "Peking Leader" states that in connection with the claims made by the foreign missionaries in Hunan for losses suffered through the disturbances as reported by the Tuchen of Hunan, General Chang Chin-yao, the Salt Administration has recently issued instructions to its office in Hunan to pay these claims but of the proceeds of the loan secured on the salt revenue.

The death is announced in Peking of Mr. T. H. Lyons, formerly Second Secretary of the British Legation, Peking. Mr. Lyons was married to Miss McEwen, of Shanghai. The deceased was nominated an Attaché in 1906, and was appointed to Cairo the following year, being promoted Third Secretary in 1907. In 1909 he was transferred to Madrid, and came to Peking on September 9, 1913, being promoted Second Secretary on January 1, 1912. He was 33 years of age.

The police should take a look at some of the smaller streets here and consider if their state is what it should be. A leading Chinese citizen of the Colony has drawn the "China Mail's" attention to an instance of a badly obstructed lane, namely, Chia Loong Street, off Des Voeux Road, Central. Yesterday afternoon there were fruit stalls all over it, heaps of furniture from shops, and small bands of coolies scottered about playing card games. Even at its best, when cleared, this street is none too wide.

## LOVE AND HATE.

The Japan Chronicle of Dec. 13 had the following—

The Bishop of London, well known as a clerical militarist, has been preaching in Westminster Abbey in favour of a "thorough punishment" of the enemy, whatever this may imply, justifying himself by declaring that punishment is quite different from revenge, and if wrong-doers go unpunished moral standards decline. Curiously, that was exactly the defence made in Germany for the execution of Captain Fryatt and Edith Cavell. It was not revenge, but simply punishment intended by its sternness to prevent others from endangering their work of German Kultur. Some of the "heathen" who have watched the influence of belief on combatants both nominally Christian must be rather puzzled by some recent developments as finding Christianity described as a religion of amenity. Last Christmas Fraulein Elsie von Hindenburg, a daughter of the Field-Marshal, sent to the German soldiers a postcard greeting which has been translated as follows—

"Christ Jesus gave his life for me. From every debt I now am free. He has secured his Father's favour. He has become my greatest saviour. He is the bayonet thrusting vigour. He is the sword, he pulls the trigger. My aid is Jesus, that I know. On to the foe, on to the foe!"

On to the foe, on to the foe! Far removed from blasphemy, yet if the inquiring "heathen" turn from Germany to America he will find the Christian Knight declaring that the vision of a gentle Jesus possesses our minds because "we have misinterpreted his person and his mission." The true Christ is out there in the thick of it, on land or sea or in the air. He would take bayonet and grenade and bomb and rifle and do the work of deathliness. This is the inexorable truth about Christ in this war; and we rejoice to say it. Mr. William Archer some time ago compiled "Old Gains of German Thought," which contained many passages on the lines of the American Christian Knight and very similar to the latest pronouncement of London. Nietzsche would seem to be justified by his words. Conquering nations have often been known to assimilate the religion of the vanquished, but not on the very heels of victory.

## A SOLDIER'S IDEAS.

There's an office back in London, and the dusty sunlight falls  
With its swarms of dancing moths on the floor,  
On the piles of books and papers and the  
And the bowlers on their prigs behind the door.

There's an office stool in London where a fellow used to sit  
(But the chap that used to sit the stool is overseas)  
There's a job they're keeping open till that fellow's done his bit,  
And the one that's waiting for it is—  
Me!

And it may be black ingratitude, but oh, Good Lord, I know  
I could never stick the office life again,  
With the coats and cuffs and collars and the long hours crawling slow  
And the quick lunch and the same old morning train;  
I have looked on Life and Death and seen the naked soul of man,  
And the heart of things is other than I seemed.

And the world is somehow larger than the good old office plan,  
And the ways of folk are wider than I dreamed.  
There's a chap in the Canadians—a dinking good chap, too—  
And he hails from back o' nowhere in B. C.

And he says it's sure some country, and I wonder if it's true,  
And I rather fancy that's the place for me.  
There's a trail I mean to follow and a camp I mean to share  
Cut beyond the survey, up in Cassiar.

For there a some-bit w. worked in me that I never knew was there,  
And they'll have to find some other chap to fill that vacant chair  
When the boys come marching homeward from the war.

## KITCHENER NOT BETRAYED.

Three days after the loss of H. M. S. "Hamphire," a friend of mine informed me, writes "Vano" in the "Referee," that a cablegram had been sent to Holand in time to accomplish the murder of Lord Kitchener. At his death I repeated his statement in public. Since then one of the Competent Authorities from the War Office visited me. He brought with him original documents and complete files of evidence relating to the loss of the "Hamphire." These documents, which I was allowed to see, convinced me that there is no foundation for my statement that there is reason to believe that Lord Kitchener's death in consequence of an atrocious cablegram successfully dispatched from this country. I was accordingly publicly expressing my regret for circulating a statement which has given pain to Lord Kitchener's intimate friends and kindred. I cannot refrain, however, from expressing surprise that the Intelligence Department has not long since published the facts, evidence, for which has been courteously placed at my disposal.

## THE EXTRADITION CASE.

The proceedings for the extradition of two Chinese, a man and a woman, accused of complicity in the Kwong Hoi City robbery, were resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon.

The two fugitives were said to have taken part in a robbery on Kwong Hoi City, San Ning district, on January 16th of last year. On that occasion the whole town was looted, and some 300 citizens were taken into captivity by the robbers and held for ransom.

Inspector Grant gave evidence of the arrest of the fugitives at 61, High Street, on the 4th December. On the female fugitive were found \$4,600 in notes, a pair of heavy gold bangles, and some U.S. money.

Pang Wing Sang was the next witness called. He was in Kwong Hoi City on the day of the capture of the town by the brigands, having arrived there the previous day from Hongkong. He took up his quarters in a shop in "Cross" Street, in company with a small boy. His experiences after falling into the robbers' hands were similar to those already detailed by Pang Wing Tak, a previous witness. In the course of his evidence he said that after he and the small boy had been tied up they were taken with 300 others, to Ku Tow Hill, which was four days' journey from the city. Here under the directions of the two fugitives, the captives were chained up in a massed. A few days afterwards the two fugitives came to him and intimated that he would be released on payment of \$689. Under their orders, he wrote a letter to this effect. They knocked off the odd \$30 on condition that he should buy two dozen singlets for the robbers. The ransom being duly paid, he was released on the 30th April, and accompanied by one of the robbers, he took a ship to Hongkong. In Hongkong he handed over to the robber the \$30 in lieu of the singlets. After this, he saw no more of the robbers, until the 4th December last, when he again saw the two fugitives who were in company with several other robbers in Queen's Road near the City Hall. He shadowed them to 81, High Street, and having waited until they ascended the stairs, he went to Jervis Street and informed a friend who also had been a captive of the robbers, urging him to go to the Police and have the robbers arrested. The friend went on this mission, and he returned to the robbers' house to continue his watch. The Police arrived at the house at 9.35 p.m., but before this, the other robbers had left in rickshaws and only the two fugitives, who remained behind, were arrested.

Chen Chin Tung, the boy mentioned by the last witness, gave corroborative evidence. In this case, a ransom of \$500 was demanded, and it was paid by the boy's father. A friend brought the money to the robbers' lair at Ku Tow Hill on the 7th May, and handing the money over to the female fugitive obtained the boy's release. Until the payment of the ransom, the boy was continually ill-treated, being beaten by the female fugitive who had developed an ugly temper because his ransom took a long time in coming.

With this boy's evidence the evidence for extradition came to a conclusion, and the hearing was adjourned until the 5th instant, when the witnesses will be cross-examined by the Solicitor for the defence, Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

## VANITY FAIR.

The opening performance of Edgar Warwick's new company "Vanity Fair" on Saturday January 11, will mark an epoch in amusements in the East. The idea of revivifying comedy has been germinating for some considerable time past, but it has never been publicly exploited until now. It is a curious form of entertainment, embracing all that is best in musical comedy, vaudeville and the cleverness of the drawing room, but without it is so effervescent and bright and pleases the eye so much that there is no doubt that the new form of performance has come to stay. The frolicking and staging is on an elaborate scale and good taste has been aimed at all the way through.

For the new methods particular types of performers have had to be requisitioned in order that they may fit in with the general scheme of things. In this connection it is interesting to know that Edgar Warwick has been fortunate in securing the people he wanted. Naturally in a show of this kind the feminine element must predominate and it has been the aim to secure not only clever girls but ones who possess personal charm and beauty. "Vanity Fair" can boast the prettiest and brightest collection of femininity that has ever existed here from overseas. "Vanity Fair" for there are to be several entirely different editions of this play, but only totally different performances but complete changes of settings and frockings.

The box plan for the opening night is on view at Montague's and early application for seats is recommended in view of the fact that the capacity of the theatre is likely to be taxed to the utmost.

## FANCY DRESS BALL.

### HUNDREDS IN ATTENDANCE.

Presenting a scene of dazzling brilliancy, the fancy dress ball held at the Murray Barracks Parade ground pavilion last night was an unqualified success. A bigger assembly is seldom seen. The cabaret was literally jammed with devotees of the art of dancing, robed in every imaginable kind of dress, some of which were amazing for their daring and originality. One looked like a silk sleeping suit, and nothing much besides.

Dancing was continued until 1 a.m., music being furnished by the 18th Infantry band and a Philippine string orchestra.

To Mr. W. A. Dowley is due the credit for making such fine arrangements for the affair.

Prizes for the best costumes were as follows:

LADIES.  
1st—Miss Gertrude Razavat—Red Indian girl.  
2nd—Mrs. A. J. Carroll—Hula girl.  
3rd—Miss D. Morris—Night.  
GENTLEMEN.  
Mr. W. J. Carroll—Roman Gladiator.  
Mr. W. Ward—Costume dancer.  
Mr. O. R. Clennett—Toreador.

## GOOD SPIRITS.

Mr. Charles Stone of Reids' Ltd., who are general agents throughout the world for the Duc de Mouscampagne, has appointed Messrs. Gask & Co., Ltd., agents for South China. Mr. Stone is staying at the Hongkong Hotel. His firm has large stocks of French champagne, Scotch whiskies, gin, vermouth, cognac and French wine. Mr. Stone in speaking of whisky states that Scotch whiskies which have been bottled since January 1st, 1917, are from 12 to 18 proof lower than pre-war whiskies and that Scotch whisky of medium quality is at present quoted at 87½ shillings per case and minimum quality 82½ shillings per case f.o.b. Scottish ports. These prices have been agreed to by the Scottish Distillers Association.

With regard to champagne he says that there have been made during the past four years and that the stocks in France are almost finished while those in America are entirely exhausted. Messrs. Reids, Limited have purchased the stocks of the following well-known houses: Hudson's Bay Trading Co., Lightcap & Co., Bellair & Co., T. Eaton & Co. of Canada, Park & Tilford, of New York, Geo. Kessler & Co., of New York, Macdonry & Co., Lavine Bros., Jaffe & Co., Grommes and Ulrich, Rathjen Bros., Daniel Aberle and Sons, Chapin and Gove, Baker and Hunt, Jesse Moore Hunt Co. and many other well known and old established houses in the United States and Europe. Messrs. Reids with Far Eastern headquarters at Shanghai hold complete stocks of wines and spirits.

## GOLF.

### NEW YEAR COMPETITIONS AT FANLING.

The Men's Bogey Pool for the New Year Holidays was won by A. Morrison—two down.

The Dodwell Cup for a "one club" competition on Thursday morning was won by W. L. Leach with a net score of 98. A Ritchie coming second with 99. The winner played with a mid iron.

The winner of the Ladies Tombstone Competition was Mrs. Adams who finished just short of the last green.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.  
The time for playing off the rounds in the Captain's Cup Competition has been extended one week.

## BANK OF EAST ASIA.

### OFFICIAL OPENING.

The Bank presented an animated scene this morning when it was officially opened and the manager and a few "at home" to their friends. No invitations had been issued but a large crowd was present. The building was suitably decorated with the flags of the Allies—on the wall were beautifully embroidered silk wall-tapestries, these being given by the members of the Chinese community in Hongkong. The heads of all the local banks were present to offer their good wishes. This is the head office and not as has been incorrectly stated in the press, a branch office, and from here the management hopes to open branches elsewhere.

## CHILE AND PERU.

A statement has been issued by the Chilean Minister in Tokyo in regard to the friction with Peru, of which the following is a summary:—

A complication has arisen between Peru and Chile, entirely due to the misleading information supplied by the Peruvian Consul at Iquique to his Government. In consequence, Peru has severed diplomatic relations and has opened hostilities against Chile.

The cause of the friction is clear. Chile has had troops stationed at Tacna and Arica, which provinces belonged to Peru before the war of 1879 ended with the treaty of Ancón. As the result of a plebiscite, the provinces were allotted to Chile for ten years and were to pass into the possession of either of the republics on the expiration of that period. The citizens of Iquique held an assembly in commemoration of the possession of Port Pisagua on the 2nd November when they asked their authorities to settle permanently the pending question with Peru regarding the provinces. The Peruvian Consul at Iquique thereupon sent a report to his Government regarding the decision come to at the meeting. This aroused an anti-Chilean movement in Peru, with the result that the Chilean Consulate at Lima and Trujillo were attacked by mobs, who were not interfered with by the police. The Chilean Government would not accept the explanation made by the Peruvian Government and sent messages to their Consul in Peru to return home in case of need.

On the 29th November, 1918, the citizens of Iquique again held a meeting to discuss the Peruvian attacks made on the Chilean Consulate, which might have had some disastrous effects upon Peruvian residents in Chile but for the timely arrangement of the Chilean authorities.

The Peruvian Consul at Iquique then withdrew without giving any notice to the Chilean Government, and made a report to his Government which caused the situation to become more serious. The Peruvian Government, believing in the report made by their Consul, asked Chile for an explanation, which was respectfully and amicably given by the latter. The Peruvian Government, however, ordered their Consuls in Chile to withdraw as once. The Peruvian Consulate, in consequence, and properties in Chile have received no damage whatever, while Peruvian citizens were agitating against Chile.

There are thus great differences between the attitudes taken by both Republics. The President of the Republic of Chile, it may be emphatically stated, is sincerely desirous of settling the question regarding Tacna and Arica.

There are no relations nor problems between the Chilean Republic and the Allied Powers, nor with Germany. The trouble is therefore not based upon international problems. Chile has been strictly neutral during the present war, but is on good terms with the Allied Powers. The fact that Chile had no dealings towards Germany was judged on the fact that the British Government recently presented her with submarines and fifty aeroplanes. Chile is the only republic in South America that has had such an honour. Chile has settled all pending questions with Argentina and Bolivia, and is trying to make every effort to come to terms with Peru. Chile is therefore not to blame if Peru still leaves the difficulties unsettled.

The Chilean Minister in Tokyo also denies statements that have been circulated concerning a secret treaty between Argentina, Bolivia and Peru against Chile. The Chilean Government is on the best of terms with Argentina and Bolivia, and there is absolutely no ground for friction.

## MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on Oct. 31:

There is still no appreciable change in Cotton values, some slight ease is perhaps noticeable but nothing that counts. The main talk now is about the end of the war and this week there are very few people who do not think that any early peace is assured. Under such circumstances the market cannot make headway. The uncertainties of the position are too great and from many quarters questions are asked as to what is the right thing to do, and what is the more difficult questions could not be asked, and we should not like to take the responsibility of advising anyone. The heavy fall in values in the Eastern markets, in some of the markets upwards of 55 per cent, or nearly 60 per cent, do not appear to us to be warranted because cloth is not likely to be plentiful for some time. Further, it must not be forgotten that the fall in values reported is not 25 per cent, below to-day's replacing prices here, but from the price ruling in the markets abroad which were far and away below Manchester present prices. This means that Piece Goods values in the consuming markets went actually below half of what is required to-day to replace and under these circumstances we should not ourselves, as things are at present, consider selling at a sacrifice. We would certainly not sell at the first opportunity, but only if it proved, and probably after the first day, in over selling, values of the cheap goods in the markets abroad will improve. When peace is actually accomplished prices here will probably begin to ease and there are not many people now who believe otherwise. There will certainly be a big demand for cotton, but without any considerable drop in the value of the raw material in the States, there is room for quite an appreciable fall in prices of both cotton yarn and cloth on this side. It is only necessary to compare the pre-war and present difference in prices between cotton in New York and Liverpool and 35s. twist to verify this. The turnover in cloth has been practically nil during the last fortnight and even stocks now are difficult to move, but there has been no ease at all in either yarn or cloth prices.



BRITISH SHIPPING.

"Britannicus," in the course of a lengthy letter to the Times, writes as follows:—

Before the war about a third of the seaborne commerce between foreign nations was carried in British ships. Most of these trades have had to be abandoned. In addition, we have cut to ribbons the commerce between the United Kingdom and the rest of the Empire and of the world, have been forced to reduce sailings to India, Australasia, and the Far East almost to vanishing point, have concentrated our tonnage on the short Atlantic routes, and have thus relinquished trade after trade in which formerly the Red Ensign predominated. Our competitors have been quick to seize their chance. In the last four years they have started some five-and-twenty new steamship services on routes once securely in our possession. The shipowners in Japan, the United States, and the Scandinavian countries have amassed from the war immense wealth with which to enlarge their fleets of tramps and liners, and especially of tramps. No excess profits tax has eaten into their construction funds. No limitation of freights or Blue-book rates have kept down their gross earnings. No discriminatory duties, such as are levied to-day on British shipowners, have been imposed on their rivals. They have been able, in short, to go ahead and to seize with both hands a well-nigh incredible opportunity; and we shall have to meet their rivalry, as Lord Inchausti pointed out, with their running charges, costs of production, and taxation will all be exceptionally heavy. Left to themselves, British shipowners are confident of their ability to make head even against this sea of troubles. No industry, least of all one so complex and individual as shipping, can flourish so long as there is any doubt as to whether it is to remain in private hands or to be run by officialdom. In this case the existence of the national shipyards raises both doubts and suspicions, and until they are authoritatively laid to rest it is impossible for shipowners to know where they are or to prepare for the future.

It is clearly of the first importance that British shipowners should be able to take immediate advantage of the high freights that will rule for some time, but not, perhaps, for very long, after the war. They can only do so if, on the conclusion of peace, privately-owned vessels are released at once, if ships required for Government work are chartered at market rates, if the process of demobilisation is left as much as possible in the care of Government-owned vessels, and if these vessels, as their services cease to be required, are sold by public auction to British shipowners. It is obvious also that schemes should be devised for enabling yards engaged on Admiralty work to resume merchant construction, the moment the war is over. For this purpose the skilled workers in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries should be among the very first to be released from the Army and the Navy, and the yards and shops should be recognised as having a prior and exceptional claim on the supplies of steel in the country. At this moment between 70,000 and 80,000 men are needed to bring the existing yards and their extension to maximum capacity. Finally, British shipping interests regard it as an indispensable part of the peace settlement that all enemy shipping should be unconditionally surrendered to the Allies and distributed among them in proportion to their losses. The Council of the Chamber of Shipping, the "competent authorities" on all such matters, has recently expressed the views of the whole shipping community on this point in the clearest possible terms. Shipowners, shipbuilders, and seamen are unanimously insistent on this as they are on the necessity of abolishing the German control stations, which, beginning as a frontier system of health inspection, developed into Government shipping agencies, and enabled the German companies to get the cream of the Atlantic emigrant traffic, to divide their competitors, and to force unfavourable agreements upon them.

A HONGKONG ADMIRAL PROMOTED.

Rear-Admiral H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O., who has been promoted to flag rank, is well known on the China Station, where he served several commissions. The son of the late Major Wilkin, 11th and 7th Fusiliers, he entered the Royal Navy in 1875, served as a midshipman on the bombardment of Alexandria, 1882 (medal with clasp, Khedive's star), was lieutenant commander of the *Whylon* in the Gambia Expedition, 1891-92, lieutenant commander of H.M.S. *Spiridon* during the South African War (medal). He was in command of H.M. *Oller* on the China Station, when in 1900 the *Sandpiper* went down in a typhoon at Hongkong, on which occasion he rescued the officer and men before the sank (promoted commander for this service). In command of H.M.S. *Oller* for some time in the Western Pacific, he was employed in settling affairs in the Tongan Islands. In December, 1905, he was 17 days ashore at Shanghai in connection with the Japanese attack, whilst in command of the British forces landed on that occasion. Rear-Admiral Wilkin retired from the Navy in 1913, and returned on the outbreak of the war, and for some time has been in command of the naval forces at Belfast.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SIR RICHARD DANE.

The retirement of Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of the Salt Inspection, from the Chinese Government service called forth much sincere praise and hearty appreciation of his valuable work from the Chinese press, as "Millard's Review." There is but little doubt that the name of Sir Richard will find a warm place, side by side with that of Sir Robert Hart or that of General Gordon, in the hearts of the Chinese people and will live in this country for many generations to come. The Government, which is usually less appreciative than the people and is slow in publicly recognising the services of foreign officials in its employment, on the evening of November 19, conferred upon Sir Richard the Decoration of the First Class Order of the Wen Hu. This is the highest honour that China has in its power to give. It is understood that Sir Richard will go home on furlough and upon the expiration of his furlough will retire from the Government service. He richly deserves the retirement, as he has earned it by his six years' loyal and faithful service in the interest of this country. It is learned from Peking that the Chinese officials are using their influence with the Government to obtain a pension for him in recognition of his useful work. Sir Richard is one of the foreign officials working for the Chinese Government who is able to get along smoothly with Chinese officials of all ranks. He is held in high esteem by all those who have come in contact with him. It is said that he acquired his wonderful tact through years of experience in India. He has been able to remove opposition and realise his object without offending the authorities concerned. In the opinion of a former Prime Minister, he is congenial, helpful and sympathetic, knowing the shortcomings of the Chinese people as well as their good qualities. Sir Richard Dane, according to observant Chinese, belongs to that class of Britons who place public interests above personal and who serve principles rather than persons. The "Ching-Pao" of Peking states that Sir Richard's efforts to reorganise the Chinese Government Salt Monopoly have been crowned with success, as is shown in the increased revenue from this source. It is through his untiring work that the Government is able to enjoy monthly surplus revenues from the Salt Administration with which to tide over many a financial difficulty during the last twelve months. The "Shih Tso Pao," in commenting upon the valuable services of Sir Richard, states that judging from the splendid results of the Salt Administration and the Maritime Customs, both of which are practically under foreign control, it might be China's considerable good instead of harm, as feared by many persons, if the reorganisation of the Chinese land taxes and other national finances were placed in the hands of capable foreigners.

THE EMBARGO ON CHINESE LOANS.

With regard to the loan policy of the present Government of Japan towards China, a diplomatic authority is quoted as stating that there can be no room for doubt in the equitable and unselfish nature of Japan's loan policy, and the Government has now decided to refrain from all loans to China, which may by any chance be misemployed for the promotion of domestic disturbances. The Government does not for a moment desire to put a check on proper and just economic activities of Japanese business men. On the contrary, it is willing to subscribe to such loans as are in the true interest of China, even going the length of inducing other countries to act in union with Japan in the matter. In view of the existing state of estrangement between North and South, however, the Japanese Government has come to the conclusion that to lend money to China at the present juncture is not calculated to promote the happiness of the Chinese, and it is therefore firmly determined to withhold all financial assistance from that country pending the restoration of peace and the realisation of unification. In deciding upon this line of policy, however, the Japanese Government is not actuated by any motives of making fish of one particular faction in China and flesh of another. In the event of unification being effected and peace restored in the neighbouring Republic it is ready not only to give her whatever financial assistance it can afford but to do everything in its power to contribute to the advancement of the happiness and interests of the Chinese. What the Japanese Government most heartily desires is a speedy restoration of peace in China. It is therefore very regrettable that the presence in Japan of General Hsu Shu-cheng, a Northern General, who came to these shores to inspect the recent military manoeuvres, has given rise to baseless rumours that he is negotiating a big loan with the Japanese Government. This fabrication has been so widely disseminated that it has prompted a journal so important as the London "Times" to publish an editorial expressing suspicions of Japan's attitude. This regrettable state of things has compelled the Japanese Government openly to declare its loan policy towards China to the world.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.  
At the promotion examination held on the 18th December, 1918, and following dates, the undermentioned candidates passed:—Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland and Corporal C. W. Jeffries.

TRANSFERS.  
No. 308 Pte. C. Hodgson, No. 302 Pte. A. P. de Silva and No. 414 Pte. T. Bolt are transferred from "A" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 1.1.19.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.  
The following is the result of firing of Annual Course by the undermentioned:—

Mounted Section.  
Number exercised, 13; 1st class shots, 10; 2nd class shots, 3; total 13.

The averages were:—Practice Nos. 13, 13.8; 14, 22.0; 15, 12.0; 16, 10.3; 17, 11.0; 18, 10.4; and 19, 8.0; Company average, 65.3.

"B" Company, No. 8 Platoon.  
Number exercised, 28. Marksmen, 8; 1st class shots, 12; 2nd class shots, 8; total, 20.

The averages obtained were:—Practice Nos. 13, 14.4; 14, 22.2; 15, 12.3; 16, 10.3; 17, 11.4; 18, 11.7; and 19, 9.8; Company average, 100.37.

Orders for Artillery Company, by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT DEFENCES BATTERY.  
Monday, 6th Jan.—5.15 p.m. Left Hall Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 7th Jan.—7.30 a.m. Right Hal Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 10th Jan.—7.30 a.m. Right Hal Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Hal Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company, by Captain H. Russell.  
All N.C.O.s and men attached to the Engineer Company from other units will return to duty with their own units from this date.

PARADES.  
All N.C.O.s and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T.E.T.s.) will parade on Tuesday, 7th, and Thursday, 8th Jan., at Headquarters for T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies. Officer in charge: Lieut. Kennett.

The following N.C.O.s will attend:—Sergeants Edmonds, Sgt. McHutchison and Corp. Hickling.

Pay.—All N.C.O.s and men who have not drawn their pay for November and December will do so on Tuesday, January 7th, between 11 a.m. and noon at Headquarters.

Rifle Club.—All ranks interested in the formation of an Engineer Company Rifle Club are requested to attend a meeting at Headquarters on Monday, January 6th, at 5.30 p.m.

Musketry.—The following will parade at Kennedy Road on Monday, 6th January, at 5.10 p.m.:—Corp. Stalker, 2nd Jan., at Headquarters for T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies. Officer in charge: Lieut. Kennett.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.  
All N.C.O.s and men attached to the Engineer Company from other units will return to duty with their own units from this date.

PARADES.  
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ENGLISH TRUFFLES.

The other day my host asked me whether I should like to take part in a truffling expedition; if so I must be, as I had to go to the best of the light. As the experience promised well I readily assented, and next morning, soon after daylight, we were tramping to the distant heath woods. The most active member of the party was a little dog owned by a taciturn man who was introduced as the most famous truffle hunter of the country. Now the truffle is surely one of the rarest plants in the world. It is, of course, a kind of fungus, but its peculiarity is that it lives entirely underground. There are perhaps thirty species of truffle in the British Isles, most of these are uncommon. But the edible truffle, for which we went to hunt, is abundant in certain localities. It occurs on limestone soils, and is in frequent of all in the chalky Bunter Sandstone to the south west of London. Surrey, Wilts, and Dorset are its best truffling countries.

Those heath woods that we went to hang on the sides of the chalk hills are covered in to be profile in truffles. But the fungus will be buried three or four inches in the mass of rotting leaves, and that is just where the dog plays its own little part.

Let me tell you what happened as soon as we entered the plantation.

At a signal from his master the little dog started to run about. Backwards and forwards he went until suddenly he stopped and began to scratch the ground with his paws. At once he was called off and given a morsel of food as a reward. Digging down at the spot indicated by the dog we found our first truffle, bl ck. with strange warts, and about the size of a small apple. Almost before the find is in our bag the dog has pointed again and an even larger truffle is secured. So we go on until we have four or five pounds of truffles in our bags.

Naturally one wants to have about the training of this clever little dog who will along never made a mistake. Just when he grew up of puppyhood he was practised in the art of sniffing an old shoe in which a piece of cheese had been hidden. On every occasion when he was successful a reward in the shape of some morsel was instantly forthcoming. Now truffles, when they are mature, have a very distinctive odour which the dog can readily detect. So that when he sees a fungus in present he stops and prints.

In France some are common employed for hunting truffles, and in this case, little truffle is used, for the pigs naturally trust for food.

At the evening meal we had a dish of truffles. Though I was warned that I like them I must be accustomed to their flavour, I found them to be delicious.

ROMANCE OF BRITISH RUBBER.

Thirty years ago there was practically no marketable rubber grown within the British Empire; a few scientists were experimenting with transported species in Ceylon and an American products introduced had found some favour as horticultural novelties for the Indian gardens of the rich. But the enormous possibilities of rubber culture in the semi-tropical possessions of the British Crown were not realised even by experts. Such was the position in the early '90s of the last century. To-day British rubber has become an indispensable commodity as a world commodity.

The small beginnings are interesting to recall. Ceylon could claim about 300 acres in 1890, and by 1900 the area under cultivation was still only 1750 acres. Thenceforward however progress was rapid. The planted area in 1904 was estimated to be 11,500 acres, and then followed the rush for rubber. By the end of 1906 the Ceylon area under plantation had mounted to 100,000 acres. The Federated Malay States were later to enter the field, but they soon outstripped the Ceylon record. In 1907 there were 350 acres of planted rubber; by 1908 the respective areas were equal. However in 1913 the Malay total had risen to 430,000 acres.

The present approximate areas of rubber plantations must be given in tabulated form; the figures are based on the latest available returns to the end of 1913:

Federated Malay States (100 acres and over)	494,479
Malay Federated States (100 acres and over)	294,056
Straits Settlements (100 acres and over)	129,534
Small Holdings, etc. (under 100 acres)	128,070
Acreage Planted in 1913	78,000
Total	1,033,069

British India (250 acres and over)	102,100
Ceylon (100 acres and over)	240,000
British North Borneo (100 acres and over)	31,000
Papua, New Guinea (100 acres and over)	11,370
Grand Total	1,430,104

What this area represents in actual production of rubber may be gauged by the generally accepted estimate that a million acres will produce about 100,000 tons annually. The area is of course capable of vast expansion when the demand for rubber outgrows the present supplies.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

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WHO ARE THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS?

Before Austria was, we were, and when Austria no longer is, we shall be. —F. Palacky (1893).

(Thus spoke a Czech historian half a century ago, and to-day his prophecy seems on the eve of fulfilment, and we, an insular people, ask ourselves in wonder who these Czech-Slovaks are whose name has thrilled the world and us.)

We are told that they are Bohemians, but we are not much the wiser. Perhaps numbers of us remember the legend that a blind King of Bohemia fell at Crecy, and how his device of three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich Dien" have ever since been those of the Princes of Wales. It was one of the few picturesque stories of history, and now we are told that as far as the device and motto are concerned, it is untrue. And it gave us a wrong impression, difficult to eradicate, that the Bohemians were Germans, whereas they are Slavs.

The Czech-Slovaks were once an independent nation, but, together with Hungary, they chose as their King Ferdinand of Austria (1868) at a time when the Turks menaced Central Europe and union seemed desirable. In 1913 they made an effort to free themselves from the despotic rule of the Hapsburgs, but only their peasant class survived the rebellion. In the nineteenth century came revived hopes, and they set about organising themselves as a nation, ready when the call of liberty came. To-day there are fewer illiterates among them than in any province of Austria.

When the war broke out they were caught in the military organisation of Austria and were sent to fight against the people whom they wished to see victorious. They deserted in thousands, and many volunteered to fight for the Entente.

Czech-Slovak armies were formed in Russia, France and Italy, so that they soon had nearly as large a fighting force as Great Britain before the war.

When Russia collapsed their position there became serious. If taken prisoners by the Austrians they would be shot. They were given permission to leave the country by Vladivostok, but Trotsky under pressure from the Central Powers, went back on his word and issued an order to disarm them and to shoot them if they resisted.

They did resist, and so effectively that they soon had possession of much of the Trans-Siberian railway and entered and held Vladivostok as conquerors.

The organisation of the Czech-Slovak army is due to three men in Paris who formed a council recommended by the Allies as the Provisional Government of Bohemia. These three men, Masaryk, Benes, and Stefanik, are in touch with a national council in Prague, the capital of Bohemia. The Czech-Slovak aim at freedom for themselves and for other oppressed nationalities in Austria-Hungary.

There is a report that America will transfer a major portion of her battle fleet to the Atlantic to the Pacific. No confirmatory confirmation is yet received in official quarters in Tokyo in this connection, but nevertheless the *Mainichi* has reason to believe that the report is well-founded. It has been a cherished desire of the various States on the Pacific, says the Osaka Journal, that a larger number of warships should be put on the Pacific; but their desire has not so far been realised owing to the more urgent necessity of guarding the Atlantic. Now, however, that Germany has been defeated and her menace to America has been removed, it is probable that the American authorities think it expedient to introduce a change in the policy hitherto pursued and to send a number of warships round to the Pacific from the other side of the Continent. The Osaka Journal understands that the work of harbour improvement is already proceeding at Mare Island in San Francisco Bay, and at Puget Sound, Washington, presumably in connection with the transfer of warships.

AMERICA ON THE PACIFIC.

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### OLD JERUSALEM.

#### BRITISH SERGEANTS VISIT TO HOLY PLACES.

The following letter, which was written without any idea of publication, says "The Times," gives an interesting picture of Jerusalem as it strikes the British soldier. It was recently addressed by a sergeant to his family at home—

The Jaffa Gate, as which we began our tour with a Y.M.C.A. guide, is closed, as an entrance to the city was made for the Kaiser, this "gentleman" being too proud to pass through the old gate. When General Allenby entered the city he had the old gate opened, not desiring to enter the same way as the "Hun." On the left of the gateway is a clock and a tower. The tower itself is built of stone brought from Solomon's Temple.

David's Tower is a most interesting building, also known as the citadel of Herod. It was here (from an older tower on the same site) that David stood watching and fell in love with Bath-sheba. "Thus the name David's Tower. On the steps leading up to the tower General Allenby read the proclamation to the inhabitants of the city. We then passed down David's street, very narrow and dirty. Unlike most streets it is a series of broad steps leading down the temple area. After walking for about 2 minutes we reached the Jews' Walling Wall. This is the nearest approach the Jews have to the temple area. Many Jews were there praying, and our presence did not make any difference to their worship. Between the crevices in the wall are thousands of nails, forced in by the Jews, as an oath to God, saying "As the nails hold, so I hold to Thee, my God." Leaving the Walling Wall we entered the temple area, a spot most sacred to the Moslems. Here we came to Mosque El-Aksa, and before entering we had to remove our boots so as to avoid the beautiful carpet being soiled. The size and beauty of this place is beyond description. The beams of the roof were brought from Solomon's Temple, beautiful massive cedar wood. The dome is simply lovely, and is some of the most wonderful work of human hands I have ever seen. Just underneath, and slightly to one side of the dome we were shown a niche in the wall where Christ is supposed to have stood and prayed.

We now crossed over to the place where Abraham was going to offer up his son. This spot is marked by a rock called Abraham's Rock, and over it is a beautiful mosque. The dome of this mosque is simply marvellous, and the whole place is built of beautiful stones. The rock itself is railed in with iron screenwork made by the French 800 years ago. The dome, called after Saladin, is supported by marble pillars, supposed to have been brought from Solomon's Temple (they are solid green marble). Underneath this building is a small cave, the alleged praying-place of Abraham, Solomon, and David. A few paces away from the large mosque is a very small one, and underneath the centre of its dome is a black marble slab, supposed to be Solomon's Judgment Seat; and even to this day certain sects of people use this place to settle a big question.

There are also very large vaults hewn out of the rock under our feet used for the storage of water in Solomon's time, partly for washing away the blood after making sacrifices. On each side of this vault are very old churches, and the Moslems believe the scales of justice will be hung under these on the Judgment Day.

The guide then pointed out the Garden of Gethsemane, also the place of the Betrayal, and higher up on the Mount of Olives the place where Christ wept over Jerusalem. Near here we were shown where the Golden Gates bricked up; it was through these gates that Christ rode from the Mount of Olives to the Temple, and there found the moneychangers, etc.

We next saw the Gate Beautiful, where Peter and John cured the lame man; a few yards away from this is Solomon's Tomb, and on the bare of the windows we noticed strips of clothes torn from pilgrim garments and tied for some reason I have forgotten for the present. We next came to the Pool of Bethesda, where in the time of

Christ, the sick were cured by the moving water. This pool has been covered in with rubbish for a number of years, and in 1875 excavations were started to uncover it. Excavations have also been made since the war started.

Leaving the Pool of Bethesda, we came to the place where Pontius Pilate had Jesus scourged. It is marked by a tablet in the wall.

We then proceeded to Calvary, noticing the various Stations of the Cross, etc. The fifth stage shows a spot where Simon the Cyrenian took up the Cross, the sixth stage the house of the lady who wiped the sweat off the face of Jesus, the seventh stage where He fell for the second time. We then saw the "Crusader" hospital, named after the Knight of St. John. It is from this hospital that the Red Cross Order of St. John started. It was in this building that the Kaiser preached to the people. We now went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; before entering we crossed over the tomb of Philip of Daubey (Philip d'Ambigny), one of the old Crusaders, said to have signed the Magna Charta. Next we came to the marble casket, the covering of the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. We then went on to Calvary and the tomb, which, of course, is the centre of the world for Christians. We saw the chapel of Mary Magdalene and the pillar to which Christ was bound. We also saw the chapel of St. Sereus, on the walls of which are thousands of crosses cut in by the Crusaders. We also saw the relic in the rock made at the time of the Crucifixion. Here we also saw the signs of Mary, covered with thousands of pounds' worth of jewels given by pilgrims, etc., when visiting; also the stone of Uction, and the Sepulchre showing the stone rolled away.

We then went in the tomb itself, which was most impressive.

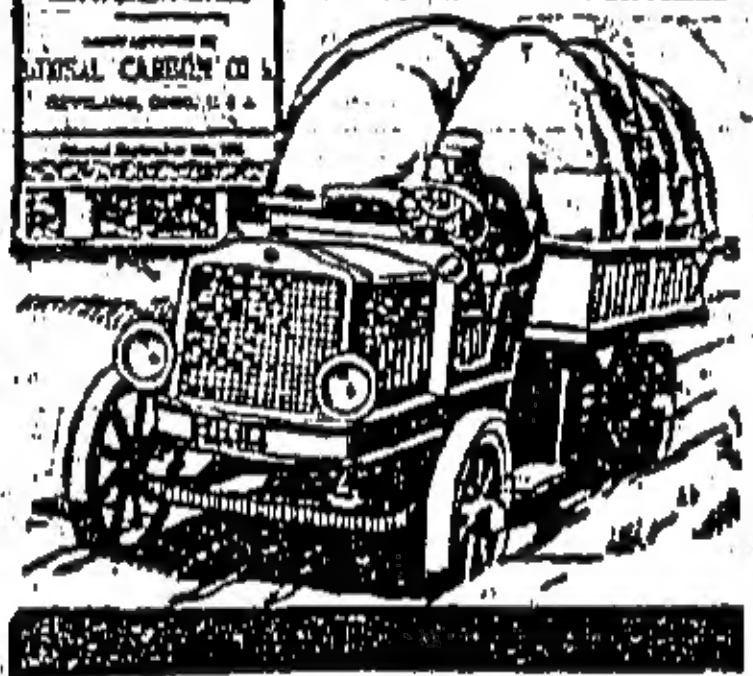
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